

Good farming practices means the cultural practices generally used for the crop to make normal progress toward maturity and produce at least the individual unit approved yield. These practices are normally those recognized by Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service as compatible with agronomic and weather conditions.

Harvested means the producer has removed the crop from the field by hand, mechanically, or by grazing of livestock. The crop is considered harvested once it is removed from the field and placed in a truck or other conveyance or is consumed through the act of grazing. Crops normally placed in a truck or other conveyance and taken off the crop acreage, such as hay are considered harvested when in the bale, whether removed from the field or not.

Industrial crop means a commercial crop, or other agricultural commodity utilized in manufacturing. Industrial crops include castor beans, chia, crambe, crotalaria, cuphea, guar, guayule, hesperaloe, kenaf, lesquerella, meadowfoam, milkweed, plantago, ovato, sesame and other crops specifically designated by CCC.

Intended Use means for a crop or a commodity, the end use for which it is grown and produced.

Multiple planted means the same crop is planted and harvested during two or more distinct planting periods in the same crop year, as determined by CCC.

Normal harvest date means the date harvest of the crop is normally completed in the administrative county, as determined by CCC.

Seed crop means propagation stock commercially produced for sale as seed stock for eligible crops.

Seeded forage means forage on acreage mechanically seeded with forage vegetation at regular intervals, at least every 7 years, in accordance with good farming practices.

T-Yield means the yield which is based on the county expected yield of the crop for the crop year and is used on an adjusted or unadjusted basis to calculate the approved yield for crops covered under the NAP when less than four years of actual, assigned, or appraised yields are available in the APH data base.

Transitional yield means an estimated yield of that name provided in the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) actuarial table which is used to calculate an average/approved APH yield for crops insured under the Federal Crop Insurance Act when less than four years of actual, temporary, and/or assigned yields are available on a crop by county basis.

§ 1437.4 Eligibility.

(a) Noninsured crop disaster assistance for low yield or prevented planting is available to producers of eligible commercial crops or other agricultural commodities, as determined by CCC, for which:

(1) Catastrophic coverage is not available; or

(2) Catastrophic coverage is available in the administrative county, however, the eligible commercial crop or other agricultural commodity is affected by an eligible cause of loss, as determined by CCC, that is not covered by the catastrophic coverage.

(b) Noninsured crop disaster assistance for low yields or prevented planting is available only when loss of the crop occurs as a result of an eligible cause of loss, as determined by CCC.

(c) When other conditions are met, NAP may be available for an eligible loss of:

(1) Any commercial crop grown for food, excluding livestock and their by-products;

(2) Any commercial crop planted and grown for livestock consumption, including but not limited to grain and forage crops; except for the 2001 and preceding crop years assistance for forage produced on Federal- and State-owned lands is available only for seeded forage.

(3) Any commercial crop grown for fiber, excluding trees grown for wood, paper, or pulp products; and

(4) Any commercial production of:
 (i) Aquacultural species (including ornamental fish);
 (ii) Floricultural crops;
 (iii) Ornamental nursery plants;
 (iv) Christmas tree crops;
 (v) Turfgrass sod;
 (vi) Industrial crops;
 (vii) Seed crops; and

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(viii) Sea grass and sea oats.

[67 FR 12448, Mar. 19, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 62324, Oct. 7, 2002]

§ 1437.5 Coverage period.

(a) The coverage period is the time during which coverage is available against loss of production of the eligible crop as a result of natural disaster.

(b) The coverage period for annual crops, including annual forage crops, begins the later of 30 calendar days after the date the application for coverage is filed; or the date the crop is planted, not to exceed the final planting date; and ends on the earlier of the date harvest is complete; the normal harvest date of the crop in the area; the date the crop is abandoned; or the date the crop is destroyed.

(c) Except as otherwise specified in this part, the coverage period for biennial and perennial crops begins 30 calendar days after the application closing date; and ends as determined by CCC.

(d) Except as otherwise specified in this part, the coverage period for value loss crops, including ornamental nursery, aquaculture, Christmas tree crops, ginseng, and turfgrass sod; and other eligible crops, including floriculture and mushrooms begins 30 calendar days after the application closing date; and ends the last day of the crop year, as determined by CCC.

(e) The coverage period for honey begins 30 calendar days after the application closing date and ends the last day of the crop year, as determined by CCC.

(f) The coverage period for maple sap begins 30 calendar days after the application closing date and ends on the earlier of the date harvest is complete; or the normal harvest date.

(g) For biennial and perennial forage crops the coverage period begins the later of 30 calendar days after the application closing date; for first year seedlings, the date the crop was planted; or the date following the normal harvest date. The coverage ends on the normal harvest date of the subsequent year.

§ 1437.6 Application for coverage and service fee.

(a) With respect to each crop, commodity or acreage, producers must file

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an application for coverage under this part no later than the application closing date.

(b) The service fee must be paid at the time of the application. The service fee is \$100 per crop per administrative county, up to \$300 per producer per administrative county, but not to exceed \$900 per producer.

(c) The service fee will be applied per administrative county by crop definition and planting period, as determined by CCC.

(d) Limited resource farmers may request that the service fee be waived and must request such a waiver prior to, or at the same time the application for coverage is filed. For this purpose, a “limited resource farmer” shall be given the meaning assigned by 7 CFR 457.8.

(e) For 2001 and 2002 crops for which the application closing date would normally have been established prior to March 19, 2002, or established within 60 calendar days after March 19, 2002, producers must within 30 calendar days after March 19, 2002:

(1) Submit a 2001 or 2002 crop application for coverage, as applicable, and pay the applicable service fee; and

(2) Certify the 2000 and 2001 crop year production for the crop, if applicable.

(f) For 2001 and 2002 crops which have suffered damage or loss, producers must, in addition to paragraph (e)(1) of this section, have complied with all requirements of this part prior to its revision on March 19, 2002, (and contained in the 7 CFR, parts 1200 to 1599, edition revised as of January 1, 2002) including having filed a timely:

(1) Report of acreage;

(2) Notice of loss; and

(3) Application for payment.

§ 1437.7 Records.

(a) Producers must maintain records of crop acreage, acreage yields, and production for the crop for which an application for coverage is filed in accordance with § 1437.5. For those crops or commodities for which it is impractical, as determined by CCC, to maintain crop acreage, yields or production, producers must maintain records, in addition to the available records required by this section, as may be required in subparts C, D and E, of this